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ABSTRACT

Materials on the Chinese in the United States are listed and briefly reviewed. Works cited include bibliographies, general literature on the origin of Chinese culture and on the Chinese in the United States, and specialized works dealing with various aspects of Chinese American life. Entries for these specialized works are listed under the following topics: (1) history of Chinese immigration to America; (2) social structure of the Chinese in the United States; (3) psychology; (4) education; (5) social dynamics; (6) race and ethnic relations; and (7) contributions and achievements. An additional nonannotated list of works is also provided. (Author/EB)

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CHINESE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography is a resource item for a training sequence on cross-cultural education, sponsored by the Cross Cultural Resource Center (CCRC). The Center, part of the National Network of Centers for Bilingual Education, funded by the U.S. Office of Education under Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, is located in the Department of Anthropology at California State University, Sacramento. It is one of four Training and Resource Centers (TRCs) serving Region IX (Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam, and the Pacific Trust Territories). The Center provides supportive services in bilingual, cross-cultural education to local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other agencies that are working to meet the educational needs of students whose native language is other than English; for example, Chicanos, Asian-Americans and Micronesians.

The CCRC's major goals are to provide support training to bilingual education personnel in order to (1) help solve culturally-based educational problems, (2) promote effective parent participation in school activities, and (3) provide an understanding of the dynamics of educational change.

Major aspects of the Center's activities are (1) specialization in the cross-cultural and comparative dimensions of bilingual/bicultural education, (2) inter-disciplinary team approaches, (3) on-going collaboration between community members, field practitioners, and university faculty, (4) university without walls training, and (5) the design and development of training modules, which include short films, monographs, and annotated bibliographies.

The Center's approach to training focuses on the delivery to bilingual education personnel of conceptual and methodological tools which can be applied to ethnic-specific educational settings. These training sequences are also designed to be conceptually sound, ethnographically accurate, and visionary for the future.

One unique underlying aspect of the Cross Cultural Resource Center operation is its use of an anthropological base in solving educational problems. In essence our center addresses the cultural part of bilingual education by the development and delivery of training services.

In connection with the first goal, helping to solve culturally-based educational problems, the Center is designing and developing a training sequence entitled "Demystifying the Concept of Culture". The sequence includes short training films or video-tapes, monographs, and annotated bibliographies. The films provide an initial stimulus for involving participants in training activities and initiating dialogue and interaction. The monographs provide a written narrative description of the training content and allow for a more comprehensive and detailed presentation of information. Finally, the bibliographies provide an on-going comparative resource guide for follow-through and self-directed learning.

The initial training sequence is divided into three modules. Module I deals with the meaning of the culture concept and presents a series of conceptual tools for providing a theoretical framework for considering culture in its many aspects. Module II deals with methodology, laying out techniques and tools for studying the many aspects of culture. Module III applies the conceptual tools and the methodology tools to case materials on one specific ethnic group-Chicanos. Future sequences will address the topics of parent participation and the dynamics of educational change.

In keeping with the cross-cultural and comparative objectives of the Center, annotated bibliographies are planned for each of the major ethnic groupings served by Title VII programs in Region IX. The bibliographies are intended for use in both in-service training of bilingual education personnel and also for use by Institutes for Higher Education (IHEs) offering courses in cross-cultural education. The bibliographies will assist both Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) and IHEs in determining the usefulness of extant materials for the training of bilingual educators.

The bibliography is intended to be comparative and cross-cultural in perspective although it focuses upon an ethnic-specific group. Perhaps the reader will appreciate this perspective more fully when the work is used in conjunction with other CCRC training materials, especially other annotated bibliographies developed by the CCRC on Chicano Culture and U.S. Japanese Culture. It is intended to briefly describe and analyze academic references on Chinese in the U.S. The Chinese are a significant community in the United States that is linguistically and culturally distinct and frequently presented in attempts to equalize educational opportunities in school settings.

This bibliography addresses the cultural references relevant to a specific, limited English speaking population in the U.S., i.e., the Chinese in the United States. Although numerous bibliographies on the Overseas Chinese exist, few describe and analyze material from an anthropological perspective. An anthropological annotation considers the cultural dimension of the material and provides a comparative and holistic perspective. The enclosed annotations utilize the conceptual, analytic tools on culture presented in the training sequence on "Demystifying the Concept of Culture".

Many educators and parents are capable of scholarly inquiries in addressing educational problems. One real constraint they face, however, is availability of library resources and preparation time for reviewing reference material. Yet, many interested and dedicated practitioners seek information, additional skills, and strategies for becoming more effective in cross-cultural practice settings. Concise, rigorous references are instrumental to building a well-informed critically reflective population.

It is our hope that educators interested in respecting cultural differences and appreciating cultural similarities in their classrooms will find this reference bibliography parsimonious and instructive as to available cultural literature on the group under attention. In addition, it is our hope that parents interested in supportive academic content for illustrating issues, problems and evidence will find the enclosed text a quick qualitative guide to the range of material which exists.

The compiler of this bibliography is Alberto R. Sanchez, a student of anthropology with a specialization in the Overseas Chinese. Professor Sanchez was born and reared in Arizona and spent critical years on the White River Apache Reservation, where his father has worked for some time as an educator. After graduation, with high distinction, from Arizona State University he was involved in fieldwork in various places including Taiwan, Malysia, and Peru. As a Marshall scholar, he studied and graduated in Social Anthropology from Oxford University and subsequently received an additional degree in Anthropology from Stanford University. His background and training manifest a cross-cultural perspective, and this first edition reflects his interest and capability in reviewing his field of speciality.

As an additional note to the reader, you are invited to consider this edition of the bibliography as a product to be reviewed critically and appropriately revised and/or utilized. We welcome critique, submission of additional references, and revisions to annotations. This work is being distributed to a limited audience and the CCRC requests that it not be distributed for further use without the permission of the Center and/or the author.

Steven F. Arvizu
June, 1977

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A training grant from the U.S. Office of Education, under E.S.E.A. Title VII Bilingual Education Act, Part C, to the Cross Cultural Resource Center, Department of Anthropology, C.S.U.S. had made this training product possible. However, the Author and Editors bear responsibility for the contents. Special thanks go to Marta Borrayo and Wayne Osborn for their conscientious production in completing this bibliography, and to Max Carcia for the cover design.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this annotated biliography on the Chinese in the U.S.A. is to provide a detailed, supplementary source of information on this ethnic group to the educator. It is designed to help the educator locate specific works, both books and articles, relating to the Chinese in the U.S.A.

The criteria involved in the selection of the items in this bibliography are as follows: (1.) AVAILABILITY. Since M.A. and Ph.D. dissertations are relatively difficult to obtain, they have been omitted; however, a bibliographic reference dealing specifically with these items has been included. Also, since books published before 1940 are difficult to obtain, the entries are mostly confined to those published after 1940; (2.) RELEVANCE. The most recent, general items containing extensive bibliographies and notes, clear and concise writing, and ample illustrations, tables and figures have been included. Highly technical and overly specialized works have been omitted; and, (3.) FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE. The frequency of appearance of certain items in bibliographies per se and the bibliographies of books and articles is usually an indicator of the reliability and usefulness of those items. Those items that have the highest frequency of appearance in works relating to the Chinese in the U.S.A. have been included.

The bibliography is arranged in eleven sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the Chinese in the U.S.A. Within each of these sections, separate entries, mainly books and articles, are listed chronologically rather than alphabetically. This arrangement provides the educator with an historical perspective of the development of interest and ideas in that topic. In each section there is a list of additional, non-annotated works that provide more detailed information.

The annotations themselves are divided into two paragraphs, the first being a descriptive one listing the central thesis and orientation of the book or article, the author's qualifications, the organization of the work, specific content, readibility, etc. The second paragraph is an analytic one and relates the article or book to particular perspectives on culture, utilizing conceptual tools from Module I of the training sequence.

The various perspectives represented include the following contrasting views on culture: etic (outside view)/emic (inside view), ideal/real, synchronic (fixed in time)/diachronic (historical view), determinism/free will, quantity/quality, cultural relativity/ethnocentrism, static/dynamic, humanistic/scientific, and domestication/liberation. For detailed explanation of the conceptual tool, see Steven F. Arvizu and Warren Snyder, Monograph I, "Demystifying the Concept of Culture", June 1977. Those conceptual tools that are most obviously illustrated by the specific work are the ones discussed in this paragraph.

The terms, American-Chinese and Chinese-American, are used synonymously in this bibliography. Both refer to Chinese, whether born in America or not, who live in America.

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I. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

1969 Chin, Thomas W., ed. A History of the Chinese in California: A Syllabus. San Francisco: Chinese Historical Society of America, 81pp.

This syllabus was published by a non-profit organization with an un-paid staff and was written especially for California educators who expressed a need for material in teaching minority history and culture in California public schools. There are forty-eight sections; and each discusses separate topics such as language, pre-Columbian contacts, festivals, and the railroads. Each section is meticulously footnoted, resulting in a wealth of references, both books and articles. Included are maps and tables. The syllabus lacks a bibliography and an index; however, the detailed table of contents, the excellent organization, and wealth of footnotes offset this aspect. The writing is clear and concise.

With respect to the conceptual tools, this syllabus is largely an emic undertaking (edited and written mainly by Chinese-Americans from a Chinese-American perspective); it is diachronic in scope (historical), and is both quantitatively (tables, statistics, etc.) and qualitatively oriented. A very useful aid for the classroom.

1970 Hansen, Gladys C. The Chinese in California: A Brief Bibliographic History. Annotated by William F. Heintz. Portland, Oregon: R. Abel. 140pp.

This history mainly lists books dealing with the Chinese in California, and the annotations are clear and critical. There is a thirteen page introduction to the history of the Chinese in California as well as a subject index to the alphabetically arranged entries. This is a specialized work.

1970 Lum, William Wong, with the assistance of the Asian American Research Project. Asians in America: A Bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations. Davis, California: University of California: Asian American Studies Division. 78pp.

This is a preliminary 754 item bibliography that presents topics that will help in the understanding of the Asian experience in America. It was prepared as a resource item for ethnic studies courses and is cross-indexed by topic and author. There are eleven main subdivisions: origins, foreign relations, emigration and immigration, the economic situation, discrimination and prejudice, social organization, identity, other overseas Asians, contributions, Asian Americans and the world community, and miscellaneous. Also included is a bibliography of primary sources and an author's index. Seventy-five percent of the works deal with Japanese and Chinese, with the remainder mainly devoted to East Indians and Filipinos. This bibliography is not annotated.

Since no M.A. and Ph.D. theses are included in the present bibliography, this item is invaluable as a source for more detailed information on Chinese in America (as well as other Asians).

1971 Fujimoto, Isao, Michiyo Yamaguchi Swift, and Rosalie Zucker, compilers. Asians in America, A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Asian American Research Project Working Publication 5. Davis: University of California Press. 295pp.

This is a very comprehensive, well-organized collection of works, mainly articles and books, on the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, East Indians, Koreans and Thais in America. The section devoted to the Chinese is eighty-seven pages and is divided into such topics as general works, early contacts, immigration, demography, economic status, social organization, etc. There is both a geographical and an author index, as well as an appendix listing Asian community and Asian movement publications. Topics are cross referenced. There are two supplements to this work. The annotations are clearly written, lengthy, and mainly descriptive.

1971 Kitano, Harry H.L., comp. Asians in America: A Selected Bibliography for Use in Social Work Education. New York: Council on Social Work Education. 79pp.

This brief bibliography of books and articles emphasizes social science literature and has over 300 short annotations. Each major Asian ethnic group in the U.S.A.--Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Korean--is listed as a separate section and these sections are further subdivided into selected numbers thirty-nine pages. There is a short list of master's and doctoral dissertations relating to Asians in America. This is a short, useful work, whose annotations are brief and critical.

1972 Lowe, Chuan-hua. The Chinese in Hawaii: A Bibliographic Survey. Taipei, Taiwan: China Printing, Ltd. 148pp.

This specialized survey consists of three main sections: A twenty page historical sketch of the Chinese in Hawaii, a chronology of events of interests and significance to Chinese in Hawaii, and a selected, annotated bibliography. There are 400 annotated items, both in Chinese (32) and English (368), which are alphabetically arranged. There is a subject index. This bibliographic survey is "meant to be selective rather than exhaustive."

1973 Young, Nancy Foon. The Chinese in Hawaii: An Annotated Bibliography. Honolulu, Hawaii: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, Honolulu. 149pp.

"This bibliography lists and annotates selected materials with significant data on the Chinese in Hawaii without regard to academic field or orientation. Its primary aim is to aid the researcher in locating data on the Chinese...." This work is the fourth in a series on bibliographies on Hawaii's peoples and includes a glossary of Chinese terms and a subject index. Books, articles, and pamphlets, both in Chinese and English, are listed. The bibliography itself is 134 pages.

This is a highly specialized bibliography, though there are some general references.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1959 Uchida, Naosaku comp. The Overseas Chinese: A Bibliographical Essay Based on The Resources of the Hoover Institution. Stanford, California: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Stanford University.

1965 Ritter, Ed., Helen Ritter and Stanley Spector. Our Oriental Americans. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

1969 Lum, William Wong, with the assistance of the Asian American Research Project. Asians in America: A Bibliography. Davis, California: University of California, Davis. Asian American Studies Division. 48pp.

1971 Chang, Alice, comp. "A Chinese and Japanese Bibliography." RQ (American Library Association, Reference Services Division), 10 (Summer): 299-308

1972 Melendy, H. Brett. The Oriental Americans. New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc. 235pp.

1973 Steuben, Raymond L. Asian American Bibliography. Hayward, California: California State Library. 143pp.

1975 Dunn, Lynn P. Asian Americans: A Study Guide and Sourcebook. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates. 111pp.

II. GENERAL WORKS

A. ORIGINS OF CHINESE CULTURE: CHINA

1971 Fairbank, John King. The United States and China. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 507pp.

This scholarly book is the standard definitive text on China and Chinese-American relations and is historically oriented. It uses an interdisciplinary approach which chronologically analyzes the Chinese people's adaptation to their environment, and their traditional and contemporary economic and social structure, political institutions and ideology. The author is an expert sinologist and historian and has written many other books on China. There are eighteen chapters, an extensive bibliography of suggested readings (briefly annotated), an index, and some charts and maps. This book is an invaluable, detailed guide to Chinese culture and history.

This work is diachronically oriented (a great span of time is covered) and is largely qualitative in presentation (few statistics and tables).

1972 Bloodsworth, Dennis. The Chinese Looking Glass. New York: Dell Publishing Company, Inc. 383pp.

This popular book is written for the reader who is largely unaquainted with China. Its purpose is "to try to explain what makes the Chinese tick, to trace across more than three thousand years of history, philosophy, literature and day to day living." The author is an English journalist who has lived in the Far East for fifteen years. There are thirty-five chapters dealing with all aspects of Chinese culture, ranging from eunuchs to the Red Guards. There is also a useful chronological chart of Chinese history, along with a bibliography and an index. This work is very amusing and informative reading and is ideal as an introduction to Chinese culture.

1973 Hellerman, Leon and Alan L. Stein, eds. China: Readings on the Middle Kingdom. New York: Washington Square Press. 331pp.

This is a well-balanced collection of short, multidisciplinary readings on China, past and present. The book is divided into five parts: understanding China, traditional China, China in transition, contemporary China, and a supplement on contemporary China. The readings deal with various aspects of Chinese life, including geography, economics, social organization, history, philosophy, art, religion, etc. Included are illustrations (mostly cartoons), maps, a bibliography and an index.

This work is both etic and emic in perspective, and the authors of the articles are both Chinese and non-Chinese. Ideal and real, and quantitative and qualitative aspects of Chinese culture are discussed in a diachronic scope. Moreover, ethnocentric views by both Chinese and non-Chinese authors are presented. A useful, varied group of readings.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1945 Hsu, Francis L.K. "What Americans Need to Know About China." Asia 45: 129-132.

1959 Elegant, Robert S. The Dragon's Seed: Peking and The Overseas Chinese. New York: St. Martin's Press.

1963 Hsu, Francis L.K. Clan, Caste and Club. Princeton, New Jersey: Van Nostrand. 335pp.

1963 Liu, Kwang-ching. Americans and Chinese. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 211pp.

1966 Bodde, Derk. China's Cultural Tradition, What and Whither? New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 90pp.

1967-1974 Schurmann, Franz and Orville Schell, eds. The Chinese Reader in four volumes:

Imperial China: The Decline of the Last Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. New York: Random House. 322pp.

Republican China: Nationalism, War, and the Rise of Communism, 1911-1949. New York: Random House. 394pp.

Communist China: Revolutionary Reconstruction and Internal Confrontation, 1949-1972. New York: Random House. 667pp.

The China Reader IV: Social Experimentation, Politics, Entry Onto the World Scene, 1966 Through 1972. New York: Random House. 673pp. Compiled by David Milton, Nancy Milton and Franz Schurmann.

1970 Hsu, Francis L.K. Americans and Chinese: Purpose and Fulfillment in Great Civilizations. Garden City, New York: National History Press. 493pp.

1974 Hsu-Balzer, Eileen, Richard J. Balzer and Francis L.K. Hsu. China Day by Day. New Haven: Yale University Press. 191pp.

B. CHINESE IN THE U.S.A.

1947 McLeod, Alexander. Pigtails and Gold Dust: A Panorama of Chinese Life in Early California. Caldwell, Ohio: The Caxton Printers, Ltd. 326pp.

The semi-fiction work is a quasi-historical description of the Chinatown in San Francisco in the latter nineteenth century. The author states that, "This volume was evolved with an idea of recording the trials and tribulations of a fast-fading picture of the most romantic figures of far Western history--The pigtailed Chinaman--the story of his opium dens, slave girls, joss houses and tong wars." Since the book relies heavily on sterotypic descriptions of the Chinese ("Pigtails," "almond-eyed," etc.), it vividly depicts the anti-Chinese feeling present in California in the latter nineteenth century, especially in their roles as miners in the Sierra Nevada, and the sterotypes of the Chinese that were later used in films and literature. There are twenty-four chapters, with a selected bibliography; also, there are thirty-seven pages of historical photographs.

This book is ethnocentric in approach (the non-Chinese author portrays the Chinese in California in derogatory and sterotypic terms), and presents a largely static view of early Chinese culture in California (lists the trails of the early Chinese). A useful book for demonstrating the orgin of stereotypes about the Chinese in America.

1960 Lee, Rose Hum. The Chinese in the United States of America. New York: Oxford University Press. 765pp.

This sociological work is intended to be one of a series of comparative studies of assimilation of the Chinese in various countries throughout the world; specifically, it attempts to portray the social, economic, occupational, institutional and associational life of the Chinese in the U.S.A. The author concludes that "A great many Chinese want a firmer place in the American society. The Americans must help, too by thinking of them as fellow citizens and be less concerned with their ancestry." There are eighteen chapters in this book, divided into three main sections-the overall approach, social organization and disorganization, and interaction and reaction. There are several appendices, a glossary, a bibliography, an index, and tables and maps.

This work is emic, deals with real and ideal aspects of Chinese-American culture, and is humanistically oriented.

1962 Kung, S.W. Chinese in American Life: Some Aspects of Their History, Status, Problems and Contributions. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 352pp.

This well-documented book "brings up to date the story of Chinese immigration and the problems and achievements of Americans of Chinese ancestry, both immigrant and native. Although emphasis is upon Chinese in the United States, there are discussions of former and present Chinese populations in Canada, Latin America, and Southeast Asia." There are twelve chapters dealing with topics such as the Chinese abroad, the character of the Chinese population in the U.S., immigration, exclusion, contributions, etc. Each chapter has extensive notes. There

is a statistical appendix, extensive explanatory tables, a lengthy bibliography and an index. This book is an excellent resource or text that is sympathetic, yet objective.

This work presents an emic view of American-Chinese history, deals with real and ideal aspects of Chinese culture, is diachronic in scope, analyzes both qualitative and quantitative facets of Chinese-American life and offers an extensive cross-cultural perspective of overseas Chinese communities throughout the world.

1964 Barth, Gunther. Bitter Strength: A History of the Chinese in the United States, 1850-1870. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 305pp.

The central theme of this historical work centers on the hate and discrimination directed towards Chinese sojourner laborers by white Californians who viewed the Chinese presence as a threat to California's intended role as the ideal state in the Union under Manifest Destiny. These early Chinese laborers, who worked under near slave conditions, were seen as immoral aliens and were exploited by both Americans and their fellow countrymen. Barth is a historian who has succeeded in describing the early anti-Chincese movement in the U.S.A. The book has eight chapters which deal with the sojourner's home in China, California before and after their arrival, immigration, Chinatown and labor camps, style, acculturation, and the transition from sojourners to immigrants. Included is a bibliography as well as extensive footnotes.

This work shows the interplay between determinism and free will (among the Chinese laborers, most of whom became assimilated) as well as the effects of ethnocentrism (the Californian's attitude toward the Chinese).

(1967) Sung, Betty Lee. Mountain of Gold: The Story of the Chinese in America. New York: The Macmillan Co. 341pp.

1974 _____. The Story of The Chinese in America. New York: Collier Books. 560pp. (paperback edition)

This work is a sympathetic, well-documented history of the Chinese in America from the gold rush days to the present and discusses the causes of Chinese immigration to the U.S.A. as well as the social, cultural, and economic contributions of the Chinese-Americans. The author, a Chinese-American, draws heavily on her personal experiences for illustrations, and, in general, attempts to dispel stereotypes and misconceptions about the Chinese in America by presenting "facts." There are sixteen chapters dealing with such topics as pioneer Chinese, Chinatowns, laundries, and restaurants, etc. Included is a statistical appendix, tables, and extensive bibliography and a detailed index.

This book is emic in approach, deals with real aspects of Chinese culture, is diachronic in scope, views both quantitative and qualitative aspects of Chinese culture, and analyzes the dynamic aspects of Chinese-American culture and history.

1971 Hsu, Francis L.K. The Challenge of the American Dream: The Chinese in the United States. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc. 160pp.

This anthropological work, as described by its author, attempts "...to see the situation of the Chinese in the United States in terms of contact and conflict between two vastly different ways of life: how Chinese and White Americans conduct themselves under the circumstances; the effect of such contact and conflict on the behavior patterns of the individual; and what future course Chinese-Americans and White Americans should pursue in mutual accommodation for a brighter and happier America of tomorrow." There are eleven chapters dealing with such topics as the different kinds of Chinese, Chinese language, family and kinship, religion, prejudice, etc. Each chapter is extensively footnoted and there is an appendix, an index, and a brief list of further recommended readings. This book, which is part of the "Minorities in American Life Series," is a clearly written and concise introduction to Chinese in the United States. Various tables, illustrations and photographs are also included.

This work is emic in orientation (Hsu was born in China), deals with the interplay between real and ideal aspects of Chinese-American culture and White American culture (especially the psychological aspects), and, in general, is process and action-oriented rather than descriptive ("This is not a book on the history of the Chinese in the United States, where they are located, or how poorly or well they have done. Consequently statistical figures and detailed factural descriptions have been kept to a minimum.")

1971 Loewen, James W. The Mississippi Chinese: Between Black and White. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 237pp.

This detailed case study traces the change in status of Chinese living in the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta area of the northwest corner of Mississippi from the 1870s to the latter 1960s. The Chinese originally arrived in this area as recruited laborers for plantations, were roughly in the same low socioeconomic level as blacks, and were segregated from whites. Later, the Chinese moved into food retailing, improved their status, and were considered an intermediate class between blacks and whites. At present, according to the author, the Chinese in Mississippi are considered to be in the same socioeconomic level as whites. Loewen points out that:

> This book focuses on the causes of their change in status, the processes by which it came about, and the opposition it engendered. Therefore the emphasis is always on race relations. Only in part if the book an ethnography of the Chinese as an ethnic minority.

There are seven chapters dealing with the entry of the Chinese, their economic success, their social status before 1940, their transition, the opposition, interracial families, present conflict, and future prospects. There is a short bibliography, as well as an index and two appendices (one dealing with a historical record of the Chinese entry and the other with methodology). There are also numerous tables and figures.

This book is etic in approach, diachronic in scope, deals with qualitative and quantitative aspects, delineates the interplay between determinism and free will (e.g., the Chinese unwillingness to integrate fully versus their apparent ability to do so), is comparative (deals with blacks, whites and Chinese) and offers a dynamic analysis of integration, non-integration, and discrimination.

1972 Sung, Betty Lee. The Chinese in America. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. 120pp.

This historical work, written for young people, deals with various aspects of Chinese-American culture-immigration, exclusing, laundries, chop suey and chow mein, chinatowns, festivals, etc., since the 1850s. There are twelve chapters, a short bibliography, and an index, and photographs and diagrams. This book is clearly written and an excellent, elementary level introduction to Chinese-American history.

This work is etic and is synchronic in the sense that it does not deal with history prior to 1850.

1972 Wu, Cheng-Tsu, ed. "Chink": A Documentary History of Anti-Chinese Prejudice in America. New York: World Publishing Company. 290pp.

This is a collection of documents showing the origin and development of discrimination and prejudice against the Chinese in America from their arrival in the 1850s to the present. This book "tells the history of the massacres-legal, social, verbal, and physical on Chinese in America." The editor is China-born and is a professor of geography. There are four chapters: "Institutional [illegible]on of Prejudice," "Covert Agitation," Chinaman's Chance," and "Have they made it?--A conclusion." Included are notes, photographs, and a bibliography. The selections are presented in a narrative form. This book is part of the "Ethnic Prejudice in America Series."

This work is emic in outlook, diachronic in scope, emphasizes deterministic aspects (the effects of prejudice against the Chinese) and illustrates American ethnocentrism. In general, this book includes material concerning discrimination against the Chinese in America that is generally neglected in American history. A useful book.

1973 Lai, H. Mark and Philip G. Choy. Outlines: History of the Chinese in America. San Francisco: Chinese-American Studies Planning Group, San Francisco, Chinatown. 164pp.

This work is a detailed outline of the history of the Chinese in America. It presents the positive achievements of Chinese-American culture in American history, and attempts to dispel historical omissions and distortions about Chinese-American in our educational system. There are twenty-seven sections dealing with such topics as the history of Kwangtung Province in China, the early Chinese on the East and West Coast, Chinese exclusion and the distribution of Chinese on the U.S. mainland. Following each section there are lists of suggested readings. This outline is an excellent summary of the history of the Chinese in America.

This outline is emic (Chinese-American authors point out deletions of and falsehoods about Chinese-American history in American history), is diachronic in scope, and shows both quantitative and qualitative aspects of Chinese-Americans culture.

1974 Lyman, Stanford M. Chinese Americans. New York: Random House. 213pp.

This book is a sympathetic, analytic history of the Chinese in America and concludes that ethnic minorities and their desire to build their own culture must be recognized and respected by sociologists and others; moverover it is stressed that former ideals of assimilation, acculturation and integration of these groups into the American mainstream must be abandoned. This work is part of the "Ethnic groups in comparative perspective" series. The author is a sociologist who has written numerous articles and books about ethnic minorities in the U.S.A. especially the Chinese. The book is arranged into nine chapters which deal with such topics as migration, community organization in China and the U.S.A., exclusion and prejudice, social problems and the "New Consciousness." An excellent bibliography and index are included.

This work discusses real aspects of Chinese-American culture (in contrast to various misconceptions present in American history), is diachronic (historical), emphasizes the free will of the Chinese-Americans in determining their own life style), has a culturally relativistic and cross cultural perspective (since it can relate to other minorities

1974 Tung, William L., comp. The Chinese in America, 1820-1973: A Chronology and Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications Incorporated. 150pp.

This is a recent well-written chronology of the Chinese in America from 1820 to 1973. The book is divided into three main sections: an annotated chronology, a presentation of documents relating to the chronology, and a twenty-five page bibliography of books, official publications and materials, pamphlets, and articles (in English). There is an index as well as an appendix listing Chinese organizations in large American cities. This work is number fourteen of the "Ethnic Chronology" series.

1974 Weiss, Melford S. Valley City: A Chinese Community in America. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Schenkman Publishing Co. 269pp.

This book is an anthropological study of a contemporary, "representative" Chinese community in California and "is concerned primarily with the Chinese involvement in the assimilation process, as mirrored in the formal and informal social organization of the community." This work is the result of four years of fieldwork and research and covers the period from 1850 to 1970. There are fourteen chapters which are arranged in four major sections: introduction, the traditional Chinatown (1850-1900), the transitional period (1900-1940), and the contemporary community (1940-1970). Included are extensive figures and tables, and a bibliography.

This work is etic ("This research is an outsider's conception of Chinese social organization and community life and, as such, it lacks some of the feelings associated with a Chinese identity"), is diachronic in scope, deals with qualitative and quantitative aspects of Chinese-American culture and history and discusses dynamic aspects ("the changing character of Chinese life").

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III. HISTORY OF IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE IN THE U.S.A.

1950 Rings, Fred W. Pressures in Congress: A Study of the Repeal of Chinese Exclusion. New York: King's Crown Press. 260pp.

This politico-historical study documents the origin and development of the exclusion of Chinese from the U.S.A., beginning in 1882 to the various repeals of these policies in the mid 1900s. The author states 'The present case study provides an opportunity for a detailed analysis, as in a microcosm of the interaction within Congress of forces generated by public opinion through various pressure, of forces originating in the Administration and the White House and finally of forces stemming from the manner from which Congress itself is organized." There are nineteen chapters, dealing with such topics as the national and international setting of the Chinese exclusion policies, tactics of the repeal campaign and the role of Congress and the State Department in exclusion. Included are appendices summarizing legal aspects of Chinese exclusion, notes, a bibliography and an index. A well-researched, scholarly book.

The work deals with real aspects of Chinese exclusion (legislation), is diachronic in scope, illustrates the interplay between determinism and free will in Chinese exclusion (the pressures exerted by the various groups), and is dynamic in approach (has a process, action orientation in analyzing Chinese exclusion from the U.S.A.).

1967 Chen, Ta. Chinese Migrationswith Special Reference to Labor Conditions. New York: Paragon Reprint. 237pp. (originally 1923)

This detailed socio-historical study discusses the migration of Chinese throughout the world, especially Asia and the Pacific (including Hawaii), and focuses on the historical, social, and economic aspects of this movement. Chronologically, this study extends from the seventh century to the early twentieth century emphasis on the latter period. There are ten chapters, each with a selected bibliography (including English, French, German and Dutch references). There is a bibliography of works in Chinese and numerous appendices dealing with important treaties, conventions, laws, and contracts on Chinese labor and emigration. Tables, as well as figures and some photographs are also included. This book is an excellent, detailed introduction to the history of Chinese migration throughout the world.

The work is diachronic in scope and deals with highly qualitative aspects of Chinese migration throughout the world.

1971 Boyd, Monica. "Oriental Immigration: The Experience of the Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Populations in the United States." International Migration Review 5,1: 48-61.

This sociological study discusses the differences and similarities, in terms of timing, economic conditions, numbers, etc., of Oriental immigration between 1850 and the 1960s. The author states, "This study is limited to an examination of the immigration patterns of Oriental Americans in order to illuminate historical and recent demographic trends." Much census data is used in this analysis. Included are extensive notes and tables.

The article is etic, deals with real aspects of Oriental culture (demography), and is diachronic in perspective.

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1971 McKenzie, Roderick. Oriental Exclusion: The Effect of American Immigration Laws, Regulations, and Judicial Decisions Upon Chinese and Japanese on the American Pacific Coast. New York: Jerome S. Ozer, Inc. (originally 1928).

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1974 Jung, B. "Chinese Immigrants." Civil Rights Digest 6: 46-47.

IV. SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE CHINESE IN THE U.S.A.

A. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1963 Chiu, Ping. Chinese Labor in California, 1850-1880: An Economic Study. The State Historical Society of Madison, Wisconsin for the Department of History, University of Wisconsin. 180pp.

The author states "This study is an attempt to describe and analyze the role of Chinese immigrants within the framework of the general economic development of California. Emphasis is placed upon the timing of their entry and exit, the image level, and the numbers of the percentage in the major industries, together with their relation to the changing regional and national economy in the period 1848-1880." There are eight chapters dealing with such topics as Chinese labor in the mines, the railroad, agriculture, and industry. Included are tables, statistical appendices, footnotes, a selected bibliography and an index. This is a well documented work which illustrates both the contributions of Chinese laborers to the U.S. economy and the discrimination displayed toward them in the last century.

This is an etic work which deals with highly qualitative aspects of Chinese economic life in the U.S.A., especially in California. It is synchronic in that it deals with a fixed point in time.

1969 Yuan, D.Y. "Division of Labor Between Native-born and Foreign-Born Chinese in the United States: A Study of Their Traditional Employment." Phylon 30,2: 160-169

This sociological study, which is based on 1960 population census data, discusses the division of labor between foreign-born and native-born Chinese with respect to their traditional employments; also, the relationship of the division of labor to changing occupational images is examined. It is concluded that the division of labor between foreign-born and native-born Chinese with respect to their employment in laundry and professional service is largely a function of their educational differences; moreover, this relationship is not found between employment in restaurants and educational level. Finally, the author predicts that the Chinese laundry and associated stereotypes will largely disappear by the year 2000, owing to there being more white collar Chinese workers. Included are figures and a table.

This emic study is sycnhronic in scope and deals with ideal and real aspects of Chinese culture (actual occupations and stereotypes of Chinese-Americans).

1971 Boyd, M. "Chinese in New York, California and Hawaii: A Study of Scocioeconomic Differentials." Phylon 32,2: 198-206

This sociological study, based mainly on U.S. Census Bureau figures, focuses on the socioeconomic characteristics of the Chinese residing in California, Hawaii, and New York in 1960. Several conclusions are reached, including that New York City Chinese have a lower education and median income than their counter-parts in Hawaii and California and that California Chinese between the ages of twenty-five and forty-four have the highest proportion of males who are college educated. Tables and figures are included.

This etic study deals with real aspects of Chinese American culture (demography), is synchronic in scope, is highly quantitative, and offers a comparative perspective of variation of Chinese-Americans in terms of their geographical location.

1971 Lan, Dean. "The Chinatown Sweatshops: Oppression and an Alternative." Amerasia Journal 1,3: 40-57

This article, written by a China-born Chinese-American, analyzes the San Francisco Chinatown garment industry from 1860 to the present. It is concluded that the chinatown garment workers (mostly women) have been exploited, abused, and neglected by the labor contracting system, by labor agencies, and by other Chinese. Three alternative means to alleviate the harsh conditions of garment industry "sweatshops" are suggested in this article: organize for and join the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, organize a Chinese union, and develop a worker's cooperative. Included is a bibliography and notes.

This work is emic, deals with real aspects of Chinese-American garment industry laborers, is diachronic in scope, analyzes and castigates the deterministic institutional factors that have resulted in the harsh conditions in the "sweatshops," and is humanistic in its pleas for reform.

1972 Light, Ivan H. Ethnic Enterprise in America: Business and Welfare Among Chinese, Japanese and Blacks. Berkeley: University of California Press.

This recent sociological study compares two major ethnic groups, black Americans and Asian-Americans, in terms of their success in retail business, e.g., the provision of credit on the basis of kinship and regional groups by Asians is contrasted to the weak or lacking tribal, extended family, and regional ties of Southern-born blacks who migrated to Northern cities. The institutional differences between these two groups are emphasized in this book. There are nine chapters which deal with topics as rotating credit associations, immigrant brotherhood in Chinatown, etc. There is an appendix, a short bibliography, an index, footnotes, and tables and photographs.

This work is synchronic in its scope, and has a cross-cultural perspective (several ethnic groups are discussed).

1975 Sung, Betty Lee. Chinese American Manpower and Employment. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor. 365pp.

This highly statistical study of the employment characteristics and occupational status of the Chinese in the U.S.A. is mainly based on the 1970 Census. A basic set of statistical data about Chinese-Americans has been formulated and on the basis of it certain recommendations to politicians, social scientists, etc. have been suggested. Topics included in this work include immigration data, geographical dispersion, demographic characteristics, education, occupations, prejudice, etc. There are four chapters, a bibliography that includes state and government documents, an appendix, and charts, maps, and tables. A text accompanies the statistical data.

This work is emic in viewpoint, discusses the real aspects of Chinese-American life (census material), is synchronic in scope, and is highly quantitative in presentation.

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1949 Lee, Rose Hum. "Occupational Invasion, Succession and Accommodation of the Chinese in Butte, Montana" American Journal of Sociology 50 (July): 50-58

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1974 Getting Together Staff. Chinese-American Workers: Past and Present, An Anthology of Getting Together. San Francisco: Getting Together. 105pp.

1975 Hirata, Lucie C. "Toward a Political Economy of Chinese America: A Study of Property Ownership in Los Angeles Chinatown." Amerasica Journal 3,1: 76-95pp.

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1975 Wong, Buck. "Interview with John Gee, Laundry Worker." Amerasia Journal 3,1: 60-72.

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B. POLITICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS

1964 Lyman, Stanford. "Chinese Secret Societies in the Occident: Notes and Suggestions for Research in the Sociology of Secrecy." The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology 1,1: 79-102

This sociological study discusses Chinese secret societies in the West in the 1800s and 1900s; specifically, Chinese secret societies are related to the complexity of Chinese social organization. There is substantial documentation in this article, including footnotes and a bibliography.

This work is diachronic in scope and deals with deterministic aspects of Chinese social organization. The content suggests an emic perspective, even though the author is not Chinese.

1967 Lyman, Stanford. "Contrasts in the Community Organization of Chinese and Japanese in North America." The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology 5,2: 51-67

In this article, an attempt is made to define the distinctive features of the socio-cultural organization of Japanese and Chinese immigrant groups in North America and to identify the conditions under which an ethnic group is likely to take an integration-oriented or pluralist-oriented courses with respect to the matrix society. It is concluded that the Chinese and Japanese communities represent two different modes of development with regard to pluralism, i.e., the conditions for the politico-economic integration of Chinese in North America appear to be present while among the Japanese, the resurgence of Japanese values has created a social distance between them and other North Americans. This well-documented study deals with such topics as emigration, marital status, community power and conflict, and theoretical considerations.

This work is etic, deals with real and ideal aspects of Chinese and Japanese socio-cultural organization in North America, is diachronic in historical scope, discusses deterministic factors of pluralism, and offers a cross-cultural perspective.

1968 Grafstein, David F. "A Study in Intragroup Conflict: Some Consequences of the Emergence of an Organization in Boston's Chinatown." The Cornell Journal of Social Relations 3,1: 15-25

This article deals with the consequences of conflict between traditional, "accomodationist" leaders and younger, more acculturated Chinese-Americans in Boston's Chinatown in the 1960s. This study of ideological dispute within Boston's Chinese community suggests that "the way in which a minority group will ultimately relate to the dominant society will depend not only upon the presence of cultural and physical differences, but also upon the nature of the internal organization of the minority community. The intergroup relations will also depend, in part upon the way in which intragroup conflict is resolved." Footnotes are included.

This etic work is synchronic in scope and has a dynamic approach in analysis.

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1970 Lyman, Stanford M. "Red Guard on Grant Avenue." Trans-Action 7,6 (April): 21-34.

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1974 Surh, Jerry. "Asian American Identity and Politics. Amerasia Journal 2,2: 158-172.

C. KINSHIP

1960 Barnett, Milton L. "Kinship as a Factor Affecting Cantonese Economic Adjustment in the United States." Human Organization 19,1: 40-46

This anthropological study, based on material gathered mostly in the 1960s, discusses Chinese economic organization, and especially why Cantonese Chinese in general have tended to go into small-scale commercial enterprises in the U.S. It is concluded that Cantonese economic life has directed activity along lines approaching ethnic occupational specialization largely because of Cantonese behavioral norms, especially those related to kinship. Footnotes are included.

This etic work is synchronic in scope and analyzes deterministic factors influencing Cantonese economic organization (kinship).

1968 Lyman, Stanford M. "Marriage and the Family Among Chinese Immigrants to America, 1850-1960." Phylon 29,4: 321-330

This sociological study, which covers the period from 1850 to 1960, concludes that "The long womanless condition of the Chinese in America is one of the most profound and least discussed factors affecting Chinese communities and acculturation." Extensive footnotes are included.

This etic study is diachronic in scope and analyzes deterministic factors influencing Chinese-American communities.

1968 Sollenberger, Richard T. "Chinese-American Childrearing Practices and Juvenile Delinquency." The Journal of Social Psychology 74: 13-23

This psychological study, based on the participant observation and interviewing of sixty-nine months in the New York City Chinatown in 1965, tested the hypothesis that the relative absence of agressive behavior in general and delinquent behavior in particular among young Chinese-Americans is a result of the unique cultural values, family structure, and child-rearing practices of the Chinese. It is specifically argued that a low delinquency rate exists among young Chinese-Americans in general because: there is an abundance of nurturance and protection during early childhood; physical aggression is not tolerated from an early age; filial respect is promoted; and, parents provide "good" models of behavior. Included in this article are tables and a bibliography.

This work is etic, deals with ideal and real values of Chinese culture, is synchronic in perspective, is quantitative, and leans towards scientism (hypothesis testing).

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1959 Liu, Hui-chen Wang. The Traditional Chinese Clan Rules. Locust Valley, N.Y.: J.J. Augustin.

1970 Weiss, Melford. "Selective Acculturation and the Dating Process: The Pattern of Chinese-Caucasian Interracial Dating." Journal of Marriage and the Family 23,2: 277-278.

1972 Dawson, John L. et al. "Effects of Parental Attitudes and modern Exposure on Chinese Traditional-Modern Attitude Formation." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology. 3,2 (June): 201-207.

1973 Hong, Lawrence. "A Profile Analysis of the Chinese Family in an Urban Industrialized Setting." International Journal of Sociology 3,1: 1-9.

1973 Steward, Margaret and David Steward. "The Observation of Anglo-Mexicans and Chinese-American Mothers Teaching Their Young Sons." Child Development 44,2: 327-329.

1973 United States Health Services Administration. Home Health in Chinatown. Rockville, Maryland: United States Health Services Administration, Bureau of Community Health Services. 32pp.

D. INTELLECTUAL AND AESTHETIC ASPECTS: RELIGION, ART, MUSIC, DRAMA, PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE

1970 Harvey, Nick, ed. Glide Urban Center. Ting: The Caldron-Chinese Art and Identity in San Francisco. San Francisco: Glide Urban Center Publications. 112pp.

Ting or the Caldron is the fiftieth hexagram in the I Ching or Book of Change and symbolizes the ancient verse in which is contained the cultural, artistic and spiritual sustenance of a community. This book is a Ting containing a varied collection of art and commentary by both Chinese and non-Chinese contributors, and as stated in the foreword, "It is hoped that the Ting will continue to grow and fill, as all communities and peoples in the U.S. come to realize the depth and significance of the Chinese-American experience." Included in this volume are essays, poems, calligraphy, and photos. There are biographical notes on the twenty contributors and a section of acknowledgements.

This work is both etic and emic and has both Chinese and non-Chinese contributors, presents both synchronic and diachronic aspects of Chinese culture and history, and mainly depicts qualitative and humanistic facts of Chinese history and culture. This book is an excellent example of contemporary Chinese art orginating in San Francisco.

1958 Gruskin, Alan D. The Water Colors of Dong Kingman, and How the Artist Works. New York: Studio Publications, Incorporated. 136pp.

This book is mainly a collection of the water color paintings of Dong Kingman, one of America's outstanding Chinese-American artists. Also included is an introduction by William Saroyan, an account of Dong's life by Alan D. Gruskin, notes by the artist himself on his water color techniques, and an index to collections of kingman's works throughout the U.S.A. Partially illustrated in color, this book mainly includes the artist's most famous landscapes and city scenes. This is an excellent visual aid.

1972 Hsu, Kai-yu and Helen Palubinskas, eds. Asian-American Authors. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 184pp.

This collection of literature, mainly prose, has separate sections for Chinese-American literature, Japanese-American literature and Filipino-American literature. Chinese authors include Pardee Lowe, Jade Snow Wong, Frank Chin and Diana Chang. The Chinese section occupies roughly half of the book, with eight selections. At the beginning of each section there is a discussion of the literature of the ethnic group and a brief chronology of the group in America. Moreover, at the beginning of each selection, there is a biographical sketch and photo of the author, and at the end of each selection there are questions for discussion. An excellent book for class use and discussion.

This book is a highly emic literary expression and illustrates the contributions of Asian-Americans, including Chinese to American life.

1962 Wells, Mariann Kaye. Chinese Temples in California. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates. 108pp.

This book is a reprint of a 1962 M.A. thesis, University of California, Berkeley. There are eleven chapters divided into two main sections, one dealing with a general history of the Chinese in California and the Chinese religion and the other being a discussion of specific temples throughout California, including San Francisco, Oroville, Los Angeles, etc. The text is accompanied by photographs and diagrams. Notes, a glossary, and a bibliography are also included.

1972 Wong, May. Reports. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. 140pp.

This volume is a collection of over ninety free-form style poems by Wong May, who was born in Chungking, China in 1944, grew up in Singapore and spent the years 1966-1971 in the U.S.A. Willard R. Trask states on the dust that "This new collection is the product of an artistic maturity whose control of cadence everywhere turns pure statement into pure poetry." The subjects of the poems include love, religion and pathos.

This is an etic work of poetry (the author's forcus is on general aspects of human life, especially in America) and is humanistically oriented.

1974 Chin, Frank, J.P. Chan, L.F. Inada and S.H. Wong, eds. AIIIEEEEE: An Anthology of Asian-American Writers. Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press. 200pp.

This collection of works of exclusively Asian-American authors-Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese-is highly varied and is an attempt to correct the editors' complaint that the "Asian-American, so long ignored and forcibly excluded from creative participation in American culture, is wounded, sad, angry, wearing, and wondering...this is AIIIEEEEE!!!" The fourteen selections, six of which are by Chinese-American authors, roughly cover the past fifty years and consist of play excerpts, poetry, prose, etc. Included is an evaluatory preface which deals with the history of Asian-American literature. This is a very interesting and polemical anthology.

This work is emic in viewpoint and is somewhat ethnocentric.

1974 Wand, David Hsin-fu. Asian-American Heritage: An Anthology of Prose and Poetry. New York: Washington Square Press. 308pp.

This collection includes stories, poetry, essays, novel excerpts and oral poetry by Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Polynesian and Chinese authors. Although this book does not deal exclusively with Chinese writings, it nevertheless contains numerous examples. Chinese-American authors included Diana Chang, Ling Chung, Pardee Lowe, and Wing Tek Lum. There are biographical sketches of the authors, a glossary of foreign terms and a list of suggested further reading.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1891 Culin, Stewart. "The Gambling Games of the Chinese in America." Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Philology, Literature and Alchaeology 1,4: 1-17

1941 MacMinn, George R. The Theater of the Golden Era in California. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd. (See Chapter viii. "Celestial Entertainments.")

1944 Rodecape, Lois. "Celestial Drama in the Golden Hills." California Historical Society Quarterly 23,2 (June): 97-116

1955 Cayton, Horace R. and Anne O. Lively. The Chinese in the United States and the Chinese Christian Churches. New York: Bureau of Survey and Research, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

1955 Choy, W. Wong Yan. "Survey Needs of Christian Chinese." Christian Century 72 (June 15): 712-713

1970 Elsensohn, Alfreda. Idaho Chinese Lore. Cottonwood, Idaho: Corp. of Benedictine Sisters. 121

1970 Sakai, Joyce and David Mar, eds. Asians in America: Selected Student Papers. Davis, California: University of California Press.

1971 Radin, Paul ed. The Golden Mountain: Chinese Tales Told in California. Taipei: The Orient Cultural Service. 130

1971 Tachiki, Amy et.al., eds. Roots: An Asian American Reader. Los Angeles: Asian American Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

1972 Basement Workshop. Yellow Pearl: Social Change and Identity, New York: Basement Workshop.

1976 Amerasia Journal. Special Issue. "Asian-American Literature," 3,2.

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V. PSYCHOLOGY: IDENTITY, PERSONALITY, AND ATTITUDES

1944 Hsien, Chin Hu. "The Chinese Concept of 'Face.' " American Anthropologist 46: 45-64.

This anthropological study discusses the concepts of "face" in Chinese culture and shows how prestige is gained and status secured or improved. It is concluded that the two sets of criteria involved in "face--mien-tzu or prestige through success and ostentation, and lien or the respect of the group for a man with a good moral reputation--are important concepts in relations of the Chinese ego to his environment; moreover, both of these concepts symbolize group regard for an individual. This article, though somewhat dated and not specifically dealing with Chinese-Americans, is nevertheless useful for understanding Chinese values towards themselves and others.

This work is emic, deals with ideal aspects of Chinese culture (values) and is qualitative in presentation.

1968 Fong, Stanley L.M. "Identity Conflicts of Chinese Adolescents in San Francisco." In Minority Group Adolescents in the United States. Eugene B. Brody, ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, pp. 111-132 .

This psychologically oriented article concludes that traditional family ties of the Chinese are weakening in America, and as a result, Chinese youth rely more on their adolescent peers for emotional and social support. Since Chinese adolescents in America are usually China-born or American-born, there is some conflict as to which identity to associate with. The article specifically discusses the Chinese family, street clubs and gangs, social life, and identities.

This is an emic work and deals with the conflict between real and ideal aspects of identity among Chinese adolescents.

1971 Chun-Hoon, Lowell. "Jade Snow Wong and the Fate of Chinese-American Identity." Amerasia Journal 1,1: 52-63 .

This article is a psycho-literary analysis of Jade Snow Wong's 1950 autobiographical novel, Fifth Daughter, which is described as "...the story of an education in Chinese values, and the struggle of a Chinese-American to reconcile the conflicts between the values of a minority culture in the larger majority society." Chun-Hoon goes on to say that "To understand it is to begin to understand the forces at work shaping the fate of Chinese-American identity." It is concluded in this article that traditional Chinese cultural authority restricts individual initiative, which is the only avenue for success for Chinese-Americans (and ad displayed by Jade Snow Wong). It is further suggested that Chinese-Americans must choose and shape their own identities otherwise the American majority will choose and decide for them. In short, Chun-Hoon urges Chinese-Americans to adopt American values of success in order to promote the success of Chinese values, This article is footnoted.

This work is emic in outlook, shows the interplay between ideal and real socio-psychological values (Chinese and American), emphasizes the free will and liberations of Chinese-Americans in being able to choose and shape their own identities, and is humanistically oriented (it is a serious plea to Chinese-Americans).

1971 Sue, Stanley and Derald W. Sue. "Chinese-American Personality and Mental Health." Amerasia Journal, 1,2: 36-49.

This psychological study discusses three "types" of Chinese-American personality--the traditionalist, the marginal man, and the militant--and concludes that, on the whole, Chinese-Americans do not have an extremely high rate of mental illness (in contrast to other ethnic groups); however, the authors argue that there are enough cases to warrant specifically modified medical treatment. American psychotherapy, described as "...a white middle-class activity," is seen as inadequate for Chinese-Americans. Specific case studies of the three types of personality are included in this article, as well as footnotes.

This article is emic in orientation, deals with ideal and real aspects of Chinese-American personality (and the resulting identity conflict), stresses the free will of Chinese-Americans to demand modified psychotherapy for their mental problems, and is dynamic in approach (includes schematic flow chart diagrams illustrating the relationships between types of personality and mental health).

1971 Tong, Ben. "The Ghetto of the Mind: Notes on the Historical Psychology of Chinese America." Amerasia Journal, 1,3: 1-31.

In this article, the author, a psychologist, mainly deals with the historical factors that have shaped and are shaping the Chinese-American social character; he also deals with the etiology of psychological problems among Chinese-Americans. It is concluded that the majority of psychological problems of Chinese-Americans, largely the result of a "...meek and mild..." mentality inherited from Cantonese peasant laborers, are best treated by action of a radical political nature and not by American psychotherapy, i.e., the mental problems of Chinese-Americans derive mainly from the political structure of America. Case studies are cited in this study. Topics discussed include "yellow nigaerism," "yellow chinkism," etc. There are extensive notes and references.

This work is emic, deals with ideal and real facets of Chinese-American personality (and the ensuing psychological conflicts), is both synchronic and diachronic in scope (relates the "mentality" of early Chinese peasant laborers to present day Chinese-American attitudes), illustrates both the determinism and free will of Chinese-American psychology (Chinese-Americans are seen as products of a former mentality, but yet able to actuate radical political improvements), and is humanistically oriented and deals with the problems of domestication and liberation (the author makes a plea to Chinese-Americans for political action).

1973 Sue, Stanley and Nathaniel W. Wagner. Asian-Americans: Psychological Perspectives: Ben Lomond, California: Science and Behavior Books. pp. 298.

This diverse collection of twenty-seven items, mostly by social scientists, deals with such topics as assimilation and sex roles, personality, mental health, and contemporary issues among Fillipinos, Chinese and Japanese in America. The singular purpose of this book, according to the compilers, is "...the integration of research findings with impressionable material to provide a better understanding of Asian-Americans." Examples or articles dealing with Chinese are: "Red-Guard on Grant Avenue," "The Rise of Youthful Rebellion in Chinatown," by Stanford Lyman. "Sex Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-Born

Students in America," a pilot study by S.L.M. Fong and Harvey Peskin, etc. Included are journals and articles, newspapers and excerpts from books.

1973 Yee, Albert H. "Myopic Perceptions and Textbooks: Chinese-Americans' Search for Identity." Journal of Social Issues, 29, 2: 99-113.

This education-oriented article describes how Chinese-Americans have been neglected almost entirely in American history, especially in social studies textbooks used in elementary and secondary schools. It is concluded that, as a result of this oversight, stereotypes and inaccurate images of Chinese-Americans are perpetuated and that Chinese-Americans themselves have difficulty in perceiving themselves with a meaningful identity. The author suggests that textbooks used in the American educational system be changed so that the contributions of Chinese-Americans can be recognized. This well-documented article has a bibliography.

This emic article argues against an ethnocentric view of American history.

1974 Stover, Leon E. "Games Chinese Play," (Chapter 16) in The Cultural Ecology of Chinese Civilization: Peasants and Elites in the last of the Agrarian States." New York: The New American Library, 242-263.

This brief discussion, although not specifically dealing with the Chinese in America, throws light on the concept of "face" which is a "...figure of speech for a power-oriented quality of interaction connected with a position of authority in some kind of enduring group structure." Since traditional Chinese society was a "face" society, familiarity with this concept is useful in understanding personal interrelations within contemporary Chinese society, including the American variant.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

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1923 Sterry, Nora. "Social Attitudes of Chinese Immigrants." Journal of Applied Sociology 7,6 (July-August): 325-333.

1926 Graham, Virginia T. "The Intelligence of Chinese Children in San Francisco." Journal of Comparative Psychology 6,1 (February): 43-71.

1927 Hwuy, Ung. A Chinaman's Opinion of Us and His Own People: New York: Frederick A. Stokes and Co.

1946 Cheng, Ch'eng-k'un. "Characteristic Traits of the Chinese People." Social Forces 25, 2 (December): 146-155.

1949 Abel, Theodora M. and Francis L.K. Hsu. "Some Aspects of Personality of Chinese as Revealed by the Rorschach Test." Rorschach Research Exchange and Journal of Projective Studies 13, 3 (September): 285-301.

1951 Smith, W.C. "Changing Personality Traits of Second-Generation American Orientals." American Journal of Sociology 33: 922-929.

1961 Harrigan, J.E., A.A. Dole, and W.E. Vinacke. "A Study of Indignation, Bigotry and Extrapunitiveness in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 5: 105-112.

1962 Fenz, W.D. and A. Arkoff. "Comparative Need Patterns of Five Ancestry Groups in Hawaii." The Journal of Social Psychology 58: 67-68.

1965 Fong, Stanley L.M. "Cultural Influences in the Perception of People: The Case of the Chinese in America." British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology 4, 2: 110-113.

1967 Jew, Charles C. and Stuart A. Brody. "Mental Illness Among the Chinese." Comparative Psychology 8, 2 (April): 129-134.

1969 Fong, Stanley L.M. and H. Perkin. "Sex-Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-Born Students in America: A Pilot Study." Journal of Abnormal Psychology 74, 5: 563-567.

1970 Abbott, K.A. Harmony and Individualism: Changing Chinese Psycho-Social Functioning in Taipei and San Francisco. Taipei: The Orient Cultural Service. 374pp.

1971 Chiu, Lian-hwang. "Manifested Anxiety in Chinese and American Children." Journal of Psychology 79: 273-284.

1972 Sue, D.W. and S. Sue. "Counseling Chinese-Americans." Personnel and Guidance Journal 50, 8: 637-644.

1973 Sue, D.W. and A.C. Frank. "Typological Approach of the Psychological Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males." Journal of Social Issues 29, 2: 146-148.

1975 Lindgren, H.C. and R. Yu. "Cross-Cultural Insight and Empathy Among Chinese Immigrants to the United States." Journal of Social Psychology 96: 305-306.

VI. EDUCATION, INCLUDING LANGUAGE

1972 Integrated Education Associates. Chinese-Americans: School and Community Problems. Chicago: Integrated Education Associates. 76pp.

This collection of thirteen articles relates to school and community problems of Chinese-Americans in San Francisco, New York City, Boston, and Hawaii. The authors are both Chinese and non-Chinese. Included is a section of selected references on Asian-American school and community affairs. This is a useful sourcebook for educators.

1974 Kuo, E.C.Y. "The Family and Bilingual Socialization: A Sociolinguistic Study of a Sample of Chinese Children in the United States." The Journal of Social Psychology: 181-191pp.

This study, based on a questionnaire and interview sampling of forty-seven preschool Chinese-American children and their families in the Twin Cities Area, Minnesota, deals with an analysis of the relationship between the family and the bilingual socialization of the child. It is concluded that the family is an important socializing factor in the language learning of the preschool Chinese-American child, though its influence appears to decrease with the increasing age of the child. This study is highly statistical.

This synchronic analysis emphasizes deterministic aspects, is quantitative in presentation, and leans towards a scientific explanation of bilingual socialization.

1975 Bourne, P.G. "The Chinese Student-Acculturation and Mental Illness." Psychiatry 38,3: 269-277

This psychiatric study reviews the history of Chinese students in America and examines their conflicts on campus; specifically, the type of problems displayed by twenty-four Chinese students at a large West coast university and who sought help through the university student health program are analyzed as a result of the stresses created by the presently changing attitudes towards assimilation among Chinese-Americans. It is concluded that among students who are willing to assimilate into the American mainstream there exists a greater chance for conditions of psychic conflict and emotional turmoil. The author states, "A better appreciation of the problem of assimilation will not only ease the process for the Chinese student but benefit the whole society." Included is a brief bibliography

This work is etic, deals with the interplay between ideal and real identity roles among Chinese-American students, and shows how institutional determinism (both Chinese and American cultures) can conflict with the free will of the Chinese student.

1975 Chun-Hoon, Lowell. "Teaching the Asian-American Experience: Alternative to the Neglect and Racism in Textbooks." Amerasia Journal 3,1: 40-59

The author, a member of the California State Department of Education, argues that the American educational system does not adequately represent the contributions of Asian-Americans to American life. Brief notes are included in this article.

This work is emic and argues the need to stress "real" aspects of Asian-American contributions in the American educational system.

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1931 Corbally, John. "Orientals in Seattle Schools." Sociology and Social Research 16: 61-67

1932 Louis, K.K. "Program for Second-Generation Chinese." Sociology and Social Research 16 (May-June): 455-462

1934 Chang, Francis Y. "An Accomodation Program for Second-Generation Chinese." Sociology and Social Research 18 (September-October): 541-553

1941 Tom, Kim-fong. "Function of the Chinese Language School." Sociology and Social Research 25,6 (July-August): 557-561

1942 Zeligs, Rose. "Influencing Children's Attitudes Toward the Chinese." Sociology and Social Research 26,2 (November-December): 126-138

1955 Conniff, James. "Our Amazing Chinese Kids." Coronet, December: 31-36

1957 Smith, M.E. "Progress in the Use of Chinese After Twenty-two Years by Children of Chinese Ancestry in Honolulu." Journal of Genetic Psychology 90: 255-258

1966 Lee, W.J. "Chinese Studies in America." Free China Review October: 31-38

1967 Conant, Jane E. "A Bold Chinatown Language Program." In Chinatown/North Beach Study Packet, 2nd Compilation., Economic Opportunity Council. pp. 10-12.

1967 Earle, M.J. "Bilingual Semantic Merging and An Aspect of Acculturation." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 6,3: 304-312

1969 Chen, Cecilia Mai-chi,comp. Books For The Chinese American Child. A Selected List. Cooperative Children's Books Center, 411 West, State Capitol, Madison Wisconsin.

1969 Farmer, George L. Education: The Dilemma of the Oriental American. Los Angeles: School of Education, University of Southern California.

1970 Weinberg, Meyer comp. Education of the Minority Child: A Comprehensive Bibliography of 10,000 Selected References. Chicago: Integrated Education Associates.

1971 Bureau of Intergroup Relations. Racial and Ethnic Distribution in California Public Schools. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, September 9.

1971 United States Bureau of the Census. Ethnic Origin and Education Attainment, November 1969. Series P-20, No. 220. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

1972 Jung, Raymond K. "The Chinese Language School in the U.S." School and Society 100, 2342: 309-312

1972 Tsai, Kuo-ying Paul. "Isolationism Among Chinese-Speaking Immigrants in the United States." Journal of the Chinese Language Teachers' Association 6,3: 99-102

1972 Wang, An-yang and R. Earle. "Cultural Restraints in Teaching Chinese Students to Read English." Reading Teacher 25,7: 663-669

1973 New York Public Library. The Chinese in Children's Books. New York: New York Public Library.

1973 T'sou, Benjamin K. "Asymmetric Bilingualism: A Sociolinguistic Study of Cantonese Emigrants." Journal of the Chinese Language Teachers' Association 8,3: 134-144

1974 "Chinese in School." The Economist 250, 6806 (February 2): 45

1974 Lovelace, Daniel. "Developing Asian Studies Curricula for the Public Secondary Schools: A Report from the China Project." Rocky Mountain Social Science Journal 11,1: 19-23

1974 Wang, R.M. and L. Moore. "Chinatown is the Classroom." American Journal of Nursing 74: 113-114

1974 Yee, L.Y. and R. LaForge. "Relationship Between Mental Abilities, Social Class, and Exposure to English in Chinese Fourth Graders. "Journal of Educational Psychology" 66: 826-834

1974 Ziikel, P.A. and J.F. Greene. "Supreme Court Ruling on Chinese Children." Integrated Education 12: 33-35

1975 Hirata, L.C. "Youths, Parents and Teachers in Chinatown: A Triadic Framework of Minority Socialization." Urban Education 10: 279-296

VII. SOCIAL DYNAMICS: CHANGE, MOBILITY, ASSIMILATION, AND PATHOLOGY

1962 Dillon, Richard H. The Hatchet Man: The Story of the Tong Wars in San Francisco's Chinatown. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. 375pp.

This is a colorful history of the violent struggle for power among criminal elements within San Francisco's Chinatown from the 1880's to the Great Earthquake of 1906. The fighting tongs, or Chinese secret societies, were criminal organizations that incorporated both Chinese and American aspects of vice and organization and promoted such activities as the vice trade, prostitution, and assassination. Their societies and their members (or "hatchet men" as they were popularly called) finally were subdued after the 1906 earthquake and the author concludes that after the elimination of this threat to community organization, the majority of Chinese then began slipping into the American cultural mainstream and not considering themselves as sojourners. An interesting social history that documents criminal activity violence, and power struggles within the early Chinese communities in America. There is a selective bibliography and a section of illustrations. This book is based largely on newspaper accounts and secondary sources.

This is an emic work, deals with real aspects of early Chinese culture in America, and is diachronic in scope.

1963 Yuan, D.Y. "Voluntary Segregation: A Study of New York Chinatown." Phylon 24,3: 255-265.

This sociological study, conducted in New York's Chinatown in 1959, investigates the degree to which a Chinatown represents voluntary or involuntary segregation. It is concluded that the segregated community of Chinese in New York City is one kind of "voluntary segregation involving involuntary factors. Although voluntary segregation is distinct to tell one from the other in the Chinese case." This article is well documented and included footnotes and tables.

This emic study is mainly synchronic in scope, illustrates the interplay between determinism and free will in segregation, and is dynamic in analysis.

1965 Fong, Stanley L.M. "Assimilation of Chinese in America: Changes in Orientation and Social Perception." American Journal of Sociology 71, 3: 265-273.

This socio-psychological study, based on questionnaires given to 336 Chinese college students, both China-born and otherwise, concludes that as Chinese become progressively removed from their traditional culture and come into greater contact with the dominant American culture, they show a concurrent increase in their assimilation orientation and in their internalization of American perceptual norms. Notes are included in this highly statistical study.

This article is emic, deals with real and ideal values (both Chinese and American), is synchronic in historical scope, is highly quantitative, and is scientific in theoretical orientation.

1966 Ball, John C. and M.P. Lau. "The Chinese Narcotic Addict in the United States." Social Forces 45,1: 68-72.

This study, based mainly on a survey of Chinese narcotic addicts admitted to a Lexington, Kentucky hospital between 1957-1962 concludes that they usually are older, unsuccessful sojourners who work in restaurants and laundries, and are separated from their families; moreover, it is concluded that opiate addiction and use among Chinese-Americans in general has almost ceased since the 1960s. Footnotes and tables are included.

This etic study is diachronic in scope and is quantitative in presentation of material.

1967 Jew, C.C. and S.A. Broady. "Mental Illness Among the Chinese: I. Hospitalization Rates Over the Past Century." Comprehensive Psychiatry 8, 2: 129-134.

This psychiatric study, based on hospital records from 1854-1961, attempts to present a chronological view of mental illness among the Chinese in California from the time of their earliest migration to the U.S. to 1961 and to compare their hospitalization rates for mental illness with those of all other groups combined. The major conclusions reached are: the hospitalization rate of the Chinese in California has gradually increased over the 100 year period; Chinese males over forty years of age showed, in general, higher admission rates over the 100 year period than those younger than forty; and, Chinese males in California have shown lower rates of first admission to mental hospitals than males of all other groups combined. Included are a bibliography, tables and figures.

This work is diachronic in scope, is highly quantitative, and offers a cross-cultural perspective.

1971 Chin, Rocky. "New York Chinatown Today: Community in Crisis." Amerasia Journal 1,1: 1-24.

This article, written by a city planner, concludes that the present social, cultural, and political upheaval in New York City's Chinatown poses problems that need immediate attention. Chin proposes that such problems as the severe one of continued, massive immigration into an already over-crowded central Chinatown in New York City need to be solved by all Asians in America. This article discusses the history and development of the New York City Chinatown from the 1950's to the tumultuous 1970s, with emphasis on such aspects as demography, housing conditions, health, and education. This work is well footnoted and researched.

This article is emic, deals with the real aspects of Chinese culture in America (the crisis in the New York City Chinatown), is both synchronic and dischronic in historical scope, promotes the free will of Asians, including Chinese-Americans, to better their conditions, and is humanistically oriented (it it urged that Asians solve their problems through cooperation).

1971 Tan, Mely Giok-lan. The Chinese in the United States: Social Mobility and Assimilation. Asian Folklore and Social Life Monographs, Vol. 21 Taipei: The Orient Cultural Service. 326pp.

The general hypothesis investigated in this sociological work is that "The Chinese in the United States as a group have shown evidence of social mobility as indicated by an increase in high status occupations, high educational attainment, and improved income patterns, but this has not led to structional assimilation on the primary group level." The book is divided into two parts: the first section dealing with changes in the socio-economic character of the Chinese in the U.S.A. (and based on the 1940, 1950 and 1960 census reports), and the second section dealing with the relationship between socio-economic status and the process of assimilation (based on a sample of Chinese in San Francisco). There are nine chapters, each separately footnoted. Also there are numerous tables and figures, a bibliography and appendices documenting the research techniques used in this study.

This is an etic work that has a brief diachronic scope, focuses on qualitiative aspects of Chinese culture (income, status, etc), and is scientifically oriented in theoretical approach.

1972 Young, Nancy F. "Socialization Patterns Among the Chinese of Hawaii." Amerasia Journal 1, 4: 31-54.

This sociological investigation of child-rearing practices among eighty Chinese-American families in Honolulu, Hawaii, was conducted from October 1968 to June 1969 and was based on interviews, participant-observation and questionnaires. It is concluded that the Chinese are characterized by socialization patterns that promote the transmission of parental values and strategies to the younger generation. Notes and references are included as well as a few tables. This article is very relevant to educators.

This study is emic, deals with the conflict between real and ideal values of Chinese-Americans, is synchronic in scope, and has a cross-cultural perspective (briefly compares the Chinese-Hawaiians with Chinese in San Francisco and New York).

1973 Berk, Bernard B. and Lucie Cheng Hirata. "Mental Illness Among the Chinese: Myth or Reality?" Journal of Social Issues 29, 2: 149-166.

This sociological study, based on official hospital records of the California State Department of Mental Hygiene, examines the trends in mental hospital commitments among Chinese in California over the past 100 years. It is concluded that in this time period there has been a seven-fold increase in commitments among Chinese compared to a two-fold increase for the general population; moreover, the rates of increase were found to be greatest among Chinese males, especially the aged and foreign-born. This article included tables, figures, and a short bibliography.

This etic study is diachronic in historical perspective and is quantitative in presentation.

1973 Fong, Stanley L.M. "Assimilation and Changing Social Roles of Chinese Americans." Journal of Social Issues 29, 2: 115-127.

This psychological article deals with changes in psychological and social characteristics of Chinese-Americans in the 1960s and 1970s. It is concluded that "Chinese vary in the extent to which they have become progressively removed from their parental cultural, and the social distance between Chinese with different life styles have segregated them into a variety of disparate groups." Topics discussed in this article include traditional roles and values, role conflict and changing psychological and social characteristics. Included is a bibliography.

This emic study deals with real and ideal values and roles in Chinese-American culture.

1974 Yuan, D.Y. "Social Consequences of Recent Changes in the Demographic Structure of New York Chinatown." Phylon 35, 2: 156-164.

This sociological study compares material derived from a 1960 population survey of New York City's Chinatown and a 1969 sample survey of 565 households in New York City's Chinatown; specifically, household relationships, age-sex composition, education, the labor force and family income are contrasted. It is concluded that changes in the population of New York City's Chinatown between 1960 and 1969 were largely a result of an influx of immigrants after the enforcement of the 1965 immigration act, i.e., since more families began to migrate, the institutions and organization of New York Chinatown--which were mainly geared towards the social needs of single male sojourners--found it difficult to accomodate them. This article is footnoted.

This emic work deals with real aspects of Chinese-American culture (demography), is diachronic in scope, is quantitatively oriented, and has a process, action orientation as well as a content, trait approach.

1976 Wong, Bernard. "Social Stratification, Adaptive Strategies and the Chinese Community of New York." Urban Life 5, 1: 33-52.

This anthropological study, based on field work conducted in 1972-1973. "Examines self-perceived models of social stratification, an analysis of their inter-relationship, and an exploration of the correlation between the adaptive strategies and differential social unequality of the Chinese community of New York." It is concluded that not all Chinese in New York's Chinatown pursue the same adaptive strategies, e.g., "old" Chinese want to participate in non-competitive businesses only and keep old world traditions, new immigrants try to straddle both the Chinese and American cultures, and younger Chinese-Americans are in favor of unreserved acceptance by U.S. society. Included are notes and references.

This emic study is mainly synchronic in historical perspective, deals with real and ideal aspects of Chinese-American culture, and has a dynamic orientation in analysis.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

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1930 Gong, Eng Ying and Bruce Grant. Tong War: New York: M.L. Brown. 287pp.

1930 Lee, Chingwah. "The Second Generation of Chinese." Hospital Social Service 21 (March): 192-197

1932 Louis, K.K. "Problems of Second Generation Chinese." Sociology and Social Research 16 (February): 250-258pp, 455-462

1938 Glick, Clarence. "Transition from Familism to Nationalism Among Chinese in Hawaii." American Journal of Sociology 43,5: 734-743

1938 Hayner, Norman S. "Social Factors in Oriental Crime." American Journal of Sociology 43 (May): 908-920

1942 Glick, Clarence. "The Relation Between Position and Status in the Assimilation of Chinese in Hawaii." American Journal of Sociology 47,5: 667-669

1948 Cheng, Te-ch'ao. Acculturation of the Chinese in the United States: A Philadelphia Study. Foochow, China: Fukien Christian University Press. 280pp.

1948 Chin, Ai-li S. "Some Problems of Chinese Youth in Transition." American Journal of Sociology 54,1 (July): 1-9

1949 Lee, Rose Hum. "The Chinese Dilemma." Phylon 10,2 (second quarter): 137-140.

1949 Lee, Rose Hum. "The Decline of Chinatowns in the U.S.A. American Journal of Sociology 54,5 (March): 422-432

1952 Lee, Robert. "Acculturation of Chinese Americans." Sociology and Social Research 36,5 (May): 319-321

1952 Lee, Rose Hum. "Delinquent, Neglected, and Dependent Chinese Boys and Girls of the San Francisco Bay Region." Journal of Social Psychology 36 (August): 15-34

1952 Patterson, R. "Tongs in San Francisco." American Mercury 74, 338 (February): 93-99

1953 Cheng, C. "A Study of Chinese Assimilation in Hawaii." Social Forces 32: 163-167

1958 Barnett, Milton L. "Some Cantonese-American Problems of Status Adjustment." Phylon 18,4: 420-427

1958 Lee, Rose Hum. "The Stranded Chinese in the United States." Phylon 19,2 (Summer): 180-184

1958 Sifakis, C. "The Last Great Tong War." Coronet, March: 60-46-pp.

1958 T'ien, Yuan H. "Changing Trends in the Chinese-American Population." Human Biology 30, 3: 201-209pp.

1968 Abbott, Kenneth A. and Elizabeth L. "Juvenile Delinquency in San Francisco's Chinese-American Community: 1961-1966." Journal of Sociology. (National Taiwan University), No. 4 (April): 45-56.

1968 Fong, Stanley L.M. "Identity Conflicts of Chinese Adolescents in San Francisco." In Minority Group Adolescents in the United States, edited by Eugene B. Brody, Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, pp. 111-132.

1969 Kurokawa, M. "Acculturation and Childhood Accidents Among Chinese and Japanese Americans." Genetic Psychological Monographs 79: 89-159.

1969 San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact Finding Committee. Report. San Francisco: H.L. Carle and Sons. 227pp.

1970 Yee, Min. "Chinatown in Crisis." Newsweek, February 23: 57-58.

1971 Stumbo, Bella. "Chinatown's New Dragon-Street Gangs." View. The Los Angeles Times, September 19: 1-6.

1972 Chin, Frank. "Don't Pen Us Up in Chinatown." The New York Times, October 8: 1-15.

1972 Harris, Michael. "Trouble Behind the Exotic Facades of San Francisco's Chinatown." City 6, 5: 23-28.

1972 Wong, Paul. "The Emergence of the Asian-American Movement." Bridge Magazine 2: 32-39.

1972 Yee, Min. "Cracks in the Great Wall of Chinatown." Ramparts 11, 4: 34-38, 56-59.

1972 Young, N.F. "Changes in Values and Strategies Among Chinese in Hawaii." Sociology and Social Research 56: 228-241.

1972 Young, N.F. "Independence Training From a Cross-Cultural Perspective." American Anthropologist 74: 629-639.

1973 Levin, J. and W.J. Leong. "Comparative Reference Group Behavior and Assimilation." Phylon 34: 289-294.

1976 Sung, Betty L. and Gloria Stevenson. "New Directions for Chinatown." Worklife 1, 3: 2-8.

VIII. RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS: DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICE, STEREOTYPES, AND LEGISLATION.

1939 Sandmeyer, Elmer C. The Anti-Chinese Movement in California. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press. 127pp.

This is an objective, well-documented chronological social history of the origins and development of anti-Chinese feelings in California, especially as reflected in legislation (both state and national). The author states "In making the present study the aim has been to trace the development of the movement against the Chinese in California from its beginning to the time when their exclusion was extended indefinitely. Its purpose is to show what conditions gave rise to this movement, what groups supplies the leadership, what motives actuated these groups, what obstacles they encountered, what methods were employed in attaining their ends, and the successive steps in the movement." There are six chapters covering the period roughly from the latter 1800s to the early 1900s. This book extensively uses federal documents, especially congressional reports, and includes a lengthy bibliography, an index, and some tables.

This work is diachronic in scope and emphasizes the dynamic aspect of early anti-Chinese feelings in California.

1955 Hyde, Stuart W. "The Chinese Stereotype in American Melodrama." California Historical Society Quarterly 34,4: 357-367.

This analysis of drama, specifically plays of the latter 1800s, deals with comical stereotypes of Chinese-Americans. The author states, 'The mid 19th century dramatists selected a Chinese or "Chinaman," his chief qualification being his ridiculous-looking (so they thought) appearance: half-shaven head, long braided queue, oblique eyes, and blue cotton pants.' It is concluded that the Chinese "funny man" disappeared by World War I. Notes are included in this article.

This is an etic work, deals with stereotypes, and illustrates the ethnocentric attitudes of American dramatists during the latter 1800s.

1969 Miller, Stuart C. The Unwelcome Immigrant: The American Image of the Chinese, 1785-1882. Berkeley: University of California Press. 259pp.

This historiographical work systematically traces the development of the unfavorable image of the Chinese in American and analyzes the role of this image in the national decision to exclude Chinese from the "melting pot." It is concluded that there were very powerful national and historical forces behind the movement to exclude Chinese, and that the "obsessive prejudice of Californians" mainly served as the catalyst for this movement. This book if well-documented and is based on sources as newspapers, government reports, and various scholarly works. Included are extensive chapter footnotes, a detailed bibliographical note, and an index.

This work deals with the conflict between real and ideal aspects of the Chinese-American image, is diachronic in scope, and emphasizes the role of deterministic factors (both national and historical) that shaped attitudes towards Chinese-Americans.

1971 Saxton, Alexander. The Indispensable Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California. Berkeley: University of California Press. 293pp.

The purpose of this historical study, set in the latter 1800s, is "to examine the Chinese confrontation on the Pacific coast as it was experienced by the white majority." It is concluded that anti-Orientalism in California resulted mainly from the importation into California and the transferral to the Chinese of older patterns of thought and behavior related to blacks, especially black slaves; moreover, it is argued that the hatred for the Chinese helped unite the heterogeneous white community and later resulted in racially exclusive policies directed by organized labor against blacks. This book is well-documented and is based on such sources as government documents, census reports, books, etc. There are twelve chapters which deal with such topics as the labor force in California, mines and railroads, the rehabilitation of the Democratic party, etc. Included is a bibliographic note, as well as an index and footnotes.

This work is etic, is synchronic in scope, emphasizes the deterministic aspects of American culture (relative to the Chinese) and is dynamic in analysis (the workings of the American labor groups and the crystallization of a national identity are dealt with).

1975 Wong, Linds. "The Esther Lau Trail: A Case Study of Oppression and Sexism." Amerasia Journal 3,1: 16-27.

The author of this article, a Chinese-American law student, describes the police oppression of Esther Lau, a twenty-nine year old Chinese immigrant who had been in the U.S. for five years at the time of her arrest in Los Angeles on June 17, 1974. Esther Lau was falsely charged with traffic violation, resisting arrest, and battery against a police officer. Her "five month long nightmare with the legal system of the U.S." culminated in a hung jury and she was released. The author of this article characterizes this incident as an example of the sexual exploitation of minority women in the U.S.; moreover, she points out that the Asian law collective who represented Esther was described by legal authorities as "subversive." This extremely interesting article is divided into three sections: the incident, pre-trial activities, and the conclusion.

This work is emic, deals with real aspects of exploitation of ethnic minorities in the U.S., is synchronic in scope, and is humanistically oriented.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1856 Speer, William. Plea in Behalf of the Immigrants From China. San Francisco: Sterett and Co. 38pp.

1876 Townsend, L.T.. The Chinese Problem. Boston: Lee and Shepard. 80pp.

1884 Durst, J.H. "The Exclusion of the Chinese." North American Review 139,334 (September): 256-273.

1885 Farwell, W.B. The Chinese at Home and Abroad. San Francisco: A.L. Bancroft and Co. 114pp.

1885 Sargent, A.A. "The Wyoming Anti-Chinese Riot." Overland Monthly 6, second series (December): 573-576.

1886 Bromley, Isaac Hill. The Chinese Massacre at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, September 2, 1885. Boston: Franklin Press, Rand, Avery and Company. 92pp.

1893 Geary, T.J. and R.G. Ingersoll. "Should the Chinese Be Excluded?" North American Review 157, 440 (July): 256-274.

1894 Dorland, C.P. "Chinese Massacre at Los Angeles in 1871." Annual Publications Historical Society of Southern California 3,2: 22-26.

1895 Clark, E.P. "The Case of Yick Wo." Nation 60 (June): 438-439.

1897 Holder, C.F. "Chinese Slavery in America." North American Review 165 (July): 288-294.

1898 Scharf, J.T. "The Force of Chinese Exclusion Laws." North American Review 166, 494 (January): 85-98.

1901 Phelan, James D. "Why the Chinese Should Be Excluded." North American Review 173, 540 (November): 663-676.

1901 Yow, Ho. "Chinese Exclusion, A Benefit or a Harm?" North American Review 175, 538 (September): 314-330.

1905 Lake, B. Frank. "The Chinaman Before the Supreme Court." The Albany Law Journal 67 (April): 258-267.

1905 Nickerson, Stephen W. "Our Chinese Treaties; and Legislation; and Their Enforcement." North American Review 181, 586 (September): 369-378.

1906 Perkins, George C. "Reasons for Continued Chinese Exclusion." North American Review 183 (July): 15-23.

1907 Miller, Joaquin. "Ruinous Cost of Chinese Exclusion." North American Review 186 (November): 422-426.

1909 Young, F.G. "Why Oregon Has Not Had an Oriental Problem." American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 34,2 (September): 306-310.

1909 Reynolds, James B. "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law." American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 34,2 (September): 363-374.

1913 Bland, O.P. "Real Yellow Peril." Atlantic Monthly 3: 734-744.

1914 Wellborn, Mildred. "The Events Leading to the Chinese Exclusion Acts." Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California 9: 49-58.

1922 Rohmer, Sax. Tales of Chinatown. New York: Doubleday and Co.

1923 Shepherd, Charles R. The Ways of Ah Sin: A Composite Narrative of Things As They Are. New York: Fleming H. Revell.

1929 Rohmer, Sax. The Book of Fu-Manchu, Being a Complete and Detailed Account of the Amazing Career in Crime of the Sinister Chinaman. New York: R. M. McBride and Co.

1929 Wilcox, W. P. "Anti-Chinese Riots in Washington." Washington Historical Quarterly 20, 3 (July): 204-211.

1936 Sandmeyer, Elmer C. "California Anti-Chinese Legislation and the Federal Courts." Pacific Historical Review 5,3, (September) 189-211.

1940 Bancroft, Hubert Howe. "The Folly of Chinese Exclusion." North American Review 179: 263-268.

1940 Crane, Paul and Alfred Larson. "The Chinese Massacre." Annals of Wyoming 12, 1 (January): 47-55.

1941 Keim, Margaret Leton. "The Chinese as Portrayed in the Works of Bret Harte: A Study of Race Relations." Sociology and Social Research 25 (May): 441-450.

1942 Shen, Tso-chien. What Chinese Exclusion Really Means. New York: China Institute in America. 50pp.

1942 Spinks, Nelson. "Repeal Chinese Exclusion." Asia and the Americas 42: 92-94.

1943 Villard, O. G. "Justice for the Chinese." Christian Century 60 (May): 633-634.

1944 Kong, W. "Name-Calling: Thoughtless Social Error Creates Barrier Between Chinese and Americans." Survey Graphic 33 (June): 296pp.

1948 Karlin, Jules Alexander. "The Anti-Chinese Outbreaks in Seattle, 1885-1886." Pacific Northwest Quarterly 39, 2 (April): 103-130.

1954 Karlin, Jules Alexander. "The Anti-Chinese Outbreaks in Tacoma, 1885." Pacific Historical Review 23: 271-283.

1961 Carranco, Lynwood. "Chinese Expulsion from Humboldt County." Pacific Historical Review 30 (November): 329-340.

1961 Twain, Mark (Samuel Clemens Langhorne) and Bret Harte. "Ah Sin," A Dramatic Work, edited by Frederick Anderson. San Francisco: Book Club of San Francisco. 90pp.

1965 Farnsworth, P.R. "A Social Effect on the Perception of Facial Resemblance." Journal of Social Psychology 65,2: 221-223.

1967 Quinn, Larry D. "Chink, Chink Chinaman--The Beginning of Nativism in Montana." Pacific Northwest Quarterly 58,2 (April): 82-89.

1969 Jenson, J.M. "Apartheid: Pacific Coast Style." Pacific Historical Review 38,3: 335-340.

1969 Morland, J.K. "Race Awareness Among American and Hong Kong Chinese Children." American Journal of Sociology 75, 3 (November): 360-374.

1969 Wolfe, Tom. "The New Yellow Peril." Esquire, 73, 6 (December): 190-199, 322.

1971 Caldwell, Dan "The Negroization of the Chinese Stereotype in California." Southern California Quarterly 53,2 (June): 123-131.

1971 McClellan, Robert. The Heathen Chinese, A Study of American Attitudes Towards China, 1890-1905. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press.

1973 Carranco, J. "Chinese in Humboldt County, California: A Study in Prejudice." Journal of the West 12, (January): 139-162.

1973 Hill, Herbert. "Anti-Oriental Agitation and the Rise of Working-Class Racism." Society 10, 2: 43-48.

1974 Courtney, William J. San Francisco's Anti-Chinese Ordinances, 1850-1900. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates. 84pp (originally 1956).

1975 Mark, G.Y. "Racial, Economic and Political Factors in the Development of America's First Drug Laws." Issues in Criminology 10: 70-72.

IX. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1966 Saxton, Alexander. "The Army of Canton in the High Sierra." Pacific Historical Review 35,2: 141-152.

This historical Review, set in the 1860s, discusses the enormous Chinese labor contribution--fourth-fifths of the total--in the construction of America's first transcontinental railroad--the Central Pacific-across the Sierra Madre Range of California. This great accomplishment of the Chinese labor force, which at one time numbered over 10,000 men, was totally ignored by white Californians; moreover, after the completion of the railroad, discrimination against the Chinese became rampant in California. Topics discussed in this article include the history of the railroad, why the Chinese were hired as laborers and the hardships of construction. This study is well documented with railroad records, newspapers and articles.

This etic work is synchronic in scope and clearly illustrates ethnocentric attitudes (of what Californians towards Chinese-American laborers).

1966 "Success Story of One Minority Group in the United States." U.S. News and World Report 61,26 (26 December): 73-76pp.

This brief article discusses how America's 300,000 Chinese have won a place in the nation's life. Among the points made are that Chinese-Americans have obtained the respect of other Americans because of their hard work and that there is little crime and delinquency among Chinese-Americans.

1972 Hsu, Kai-yu and Helen Palubinskas, compilers. Asian-American Authors. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 184pp.

This collection of literature, mainly prose, has separate sections for Chinese-American literature, Japanese-American literature and Filipino-American literature. Chinese authors include, Pardee Lowe, Jade Snow Wong, Frank Chin and Diana Chang. The Chinese section occupies roughly half of the book, with eight selections. At the beginning of each section there is a discussion of the literature of the ethnic group and a brief chronology of the group in America. Moreover, at the beginning of each selection, there is a biographical sketch and photo of the author, and at the end of each selection there are questions for discussion. An excellent book for class use and discussion.

This book is an emic literary expression and illustrates the contributions of Asian-Americans, including Chinese, to American life.

1974 Wand, Hsin-Fu, comp. Asian-American Heritage: An Anthology of Prose and Poetry. New York: Washington Square Press. 308pp.

This collection includes stories, poetry, essays, novel excerpts and oral poetry by Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Polynesian, and Chinese authors. Although this book does not deal exclusively with Chinese writings, it nevertheless contains numerous examples. Chinese-American authors include Diana Chang, Ling Chung, Pardee Lowe, and Wing Tek Lum.

There are biographical sketches of the authors, a glossary of foreign terms and a list of suggested further reading.

This work is emic in expression and represents the free-will of Asians in America, including Chinese, to express themselves in literature. It also serves to illustrate the artistic contributions of Asians in America.

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1912 Trant, William. "Jew and Chinaman." North American Review 195, 675 (February): 249-260.

1930 Renner, George T. "Chinese Influence in the Development of Western United States." American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals 152 (November): 356-369.

1935 Watson, Douglas S. "Did the Chinese Discover America?" California Historical Society Quarterly 14, 1 (March): 47-58pp.

1966 Larson, Robert. "Was America the Wonderful Land of Fusang?" American Heritage 17, 3 (April): 42-45, 100-109.

1966 "The Inscrutable Mr. Tsai." Newsweek 67, 19 (May 9): 84pp.

1969 McGloin, John B. "Thomas Cian, Pioneer Chinese Priest in California." California Historical Society Quarterly 48, 1 (March): 45-58.

1971 Hom, Gloria Sun, comp. Chinese Argonauts: An Anthology of the Chinese Contributions to the Historical Development of Santa Clara County. Los Altos, California: Foothill Community College. 219pp.

1973 "Asians-Americans: A Success Story?" Journal of Social Issues 29, 2. Special Issue.

X. NOVELS, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

1950 Wong, Jade Snow. Fifth Chinese Daughter. New York: Harper and Brothers. 246pp.

This popular autobiography, narrated in the third person, relates the identity conflicts of a second generation Chinese girl who was raised in San Francisco's Chinatown, in the 1930s and 1940s, influenced by the "old" Chinese culture mainly through her grandmother and parents, and who, finally, in a spirit of self independenace, goes to college, despite the protests of her family to get married. This novel is illustrated.

This autobiography relates the problems of assimilation and identity of ethnic groups in America. It illustrates the forces of determinism from family and forces of free will with an individual.

1961 Chu, Louis. Eat a Bowl of Tea. New York: Lyle Stuart. 250pp.

This novel is set in the Chinatown of New York City in the 1940s and 1950s. The main characters are Mei Oi, a young girl from Canton who marries Ben Loy a Chinese-American youth. The novel describes the tension, turmoil, humor and tenderness of the union.

This novel illustrates, in a fictional manner, life in a chinatown and especially the conflict between traditional and contemporary Chinese culture.

1969 Griggs, Veta. Chinaman's Chance: The Life Story of Elmer Wok Wai. New York: Exploration Press. 227pp.

This true story of Elmer Wok Wai, an American Chinese born in San Francisco's Chinatown several years before the 1906 earthquake, was written by his last employer. Elmer's family lost everything in the earthquake and fire, and at the age of fifteen he joined a tong secret society and, by sixteen, was an expert gunman and murderer. He spent seventeen years in prison, including San Quentin, and after he was released, worked as a houseboy.

This is a warm, moving and deeply human true story that took place during the days of the feuding tongs of San Francisco's Chinatown.

1972 Li, Ling-Ai. Life is For a Long Time: A Chinese Hawaiian Memoir. New York: Hastings House. 343pp.

This is an autobiography by the first generation daughter of two Cantonese doctors who migrated to Hawaii at the turn of the century.

"Life is for a Long Time is not only a record of important events in Hawaii's development as a land of many ethnic groups, but an account of the daily use of the thousands-of-years-old traditions of China. This is not a book written from the outside--the way of life and expression and the natural environment are as seen by a Hawaiian eye. Few writers have been able to achieve such action and suspense, and such depth and interweaving of characterization, for this story is true... This book brings a timely, fundamental message and rare insight into the relationship of orientals and Americans."

Li Ling-Ai is a playwright, performer, director and moviemaker.

1975 Wong, Jade Snow. No Chinese Stranger. New York: Harper and Row. 366pp.

This sensitive autobiography is a sequel to the author's famous first novel, Fifth Chinese Daughter (1950). It relates Jade Snow Wong's adult life as a ceramist and as a mother with four children and a Chinese-American husband. Discussed are the changing conditions in modern day Chinatowns, as well as the confusion of identity existing among some Chinese-Americans today. This "is a many-faceted memoir, at once informative, outspoken, and warmly personal... the reader always knows that he is in the presence of a remarkable, gifted, and forthright woman whose individuality is imprinted on every page of her book."

This memoir is an emic impression of Chinese-American life and in a novelesque way includes both ideal and real aspects of Chinese-American culture. This is an excellent novel, easy to read, and informative in a casual fashion.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1909 Wing, Yung. My Life in China and America. New York: Henry Holt. 286pp.

1940 Park, No-yong. Chinaman's Chance: An Autobiography. Boston Meador Publishing Co. 198pp.

1943 Lowe, Pardee. Father and Glorious Descendant. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 322pp.

1948 Lin, Yutang. Chinatown Family. New York: John Day Co. 307pp.

1950 Wilson, Carol Green. Chinatown Quest: The Life Adventures of Donaldina Cameron. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

1951 Oakes, Vanya. Footprints of the Dragon: The Story of the Chinese and the Pacific Railways. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 240pp.

1954 Sparks, Theresa. China Gold. Fresno, California: Academy Library Guild. 131pp.

1957 Lee, Chin-yang. Flower Drum Song. New York: Farrar, Strauss and Cudahy. 244pp.

1963 Lee, Virginia Chin-lan. The House that Tai-Ming Built. New York: Macmillan. 246pp.

1965 Northy, Edmund H. "Yung Wing in America." Pacific Historical Review 34 (August): 265-297.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING PERIODICALS AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

1967 Chu, Daniel and Samuel Chu. Passage to the Golden Gate: A History of the Chinese in America to 1910. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company. 117pp.

This historical book emphasizes the contributions of the Chinese to American commercial development and economic growth and is written especially for young people. There are ten chapters which discuss early western trade with China, the migration of Chinese to the U.S.A., the California Gold Rush, Chinese labor on the Central-Pacific Railroad, and the great Earthquake in San Francisco in 1906. This work is illustrated and has an index.

This is a Zenith book and the "aim of Zenith Books is to present the history of minority groups in the United States and their participation in the growth and development of the century."

This book is an excellent introduction for young people to Chinese American and California history.

1972 Dowdell, Dorthy. The Chinese Helped Build America. New York: J. Messner. 96pp.

This book for children describes the difficulty of life of the Chinese immigrant in America in the 1850s and his efforts to overcome prejudice and hardship. Specifically, the valuable contributions to America's cultural heritage by Chinese-Americans are discussed.

This book for young adults describes the harsh life of Chinese immigrants who migrated to the U.S. in the 1850s. There are eight chapters, which discuss the trip to America, the search for gold, railroad labor, Chinese exclusion, everyday life, festivals and holidays, and achievements. This book is illustrated with drawings and photographs and has a list of distinguished Americans of Chinese ancestry as well as an index.

This book illustrates how the Chinese in America overcome prejudice and hardship and have made and are now making valuable contributions to America's cultural heritage.

1972 Jones, Claire. The Chinese in America. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications Co. 95pp.

This historical narrative for young people is part of the "In America" Series. It is divided into six main sections: life in China, immigration to California, restriction of Chinese immigration, American chinatowns, changing attitudes toward Chinese-Americans, and the individual achievements of some prominent Chinese-Americans. This book is well illustrated with black-and-white photographs and includes a subject index.

This excellent introduction for young people to the Chinese in America is diachronic in scope and is simply written.

1973 Molnar, Joe. Sherman: A Chinese-American Child Tells His Story. New York: F. Watts. 48pp.

This children's book is based on tape recordings of conversations with Sherman, a ten-year old Chinese-American boy living on Long Island, New York. He describes his family life, school, and hobbies. The book is well illustrated with black-and-white photographs of Sherman. The author has produced similar books on an Australian child and a Mexican-American child.

This short book presents an emic view of a Chinese-American child and as such is useful to children in understanding a different ethnic style of life. The book is well written and easy to read.

SUPPLEMENTARY READINGS

1975 Hessler, R.M. et.al. "Intraethnic Diversity: Health Care of the Chinese-Americans." Human Organization 34: 253-262

1975 Wu, Frances Y.T. "Mandarin-Speaking Aged Chinese in the Los Angeles Area." Gerontologist 15,3: 271-275

1976 Carp, F.M. and E. Kataoka. "Health Care Problems of the Elderly of San Francisco's Chinatown." Gerontologist 16: 30-38

PERIODICALS

Amerasia Journal (quarterly, New Haven and Los Angeles)

Bridge Magazine (bimonthly, New York)

The Bridge (monthly, in Chinese, New York)

Chinese-American Times (monthly, New York)

Chinese Awareness (monthly, Los Angeles)

East/West, The Chinese-American Journal (weekly, San Francisco)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

For an excellent collection of official publications and materials relating to the Chinese in America, refer to William L. Tung, comp., The Chinese in America, 1820-1973: A Chronology and Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc. pp. 111-116.